

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—Our friends visiting New-Orleans on the T. & N. Y. R. R. will find the Tribune at the residence of Mr. A. M. Smith, No. 45, Broadway, at five cents.

On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found an opinion of Brig.-Gen. Stewart L. Woodford by a Southern Lawyer; Military Intelligence; Civil Courts; Money and other Markets; A Proposed Garden of Art, and other important items.

The Republican-Union County and Judiciary Convention reassembled at No. 600 Broadway, last evening, to consider communications from WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Esq., and Gen. JOHN A. FOSTER, declining their nominations for Register and Surrogate respectively. This step had been prompted by no unwillingness to stand, even in view of certain and decisive defeat, but purely because they had been led to believe that they sincerely served the Good Cause by so doing—that candidates could be nominated in their stead who would insure its local and general more emphatic triumph. Those resignations were, after a free and spirited discussion, severally accepted; and the two Conventions proceeded to nominate, with great unanimity, the candidates of the anti "Ring" Democracy, Gen. CHARLES G. HARRIS for Register and JAMES M. SMITH, Esq. for Surrogate. The entire County Ticket, as thus perfected, now stands:

For Register.....JOHN SEDGWICK.
For Surrogate.....JAMES M. SMITH.
For Auditor.....GEORGE ALEXANDER SHALER.
For Assessor.....CHARLES G. HARRIS.
For Comptroller.....LOUIS J. NAUMANN.

—This ticket can be elected; and its success will pave the way for a complete overthrow and rout of the "Ring" of Municipal plunderers at the Charter Election four weeks hence. By supporting it heartily and thoroughly, our friends will powerfully strengthen their State Ticket, and contribute to the election of their candidates for Congress and the Assembly. Granted that most of us would have preferred to elect five of our own men, it is certainly better to succeed with three than to fail with all five.

Friends of Gov. FENTON! Let us poll every vote for every man on the anti-Ring County Ticket! If we support it cordially and unanimously, enough independent Democrats will do likewise to insure its triumph! Let us all resolve that it shall be done!

The Vermont House of Representatives yesterday ratified the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 199 to 11.

Gen. Ortega has left New-Orleans for Brazos, with the intention, it is thought, of trying to get across the Rio Grande into Mexico. A dispatch from New-Orleans informs us, however, that should he make the attempt he will be arrested by the United States officer commanding that District.

Late advices from Mexico bring intelligence of the defection of Gen. Lozano from the Imperialist cause. From the abilities and influence of the General, this is properly regarded as a heavy blow to Maximilian. The fate against the Empire. Evidently the end approaches.

The trial of the Baltimore Police Commissioners was resumed yesterday, and not one of the charges against them was sustained by the evidence. Thus far the attempt to prove them unfit for their position has been an utter failure. Gov. Swann will scarcely order their removal unless new facts are disclosed. Our special telegrams give some interesting points in the proceedings yesterday.

The Hon. George H. Andrews, the Hon. Mahlon Chamberlain and other eminent speakers will address the Republicans of the XXIV Ward this evening, at Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-ave. and Thirty-second-st. Let the Unionists of the XVth Assembly District turn out en masse, as this is the last rally before the election.

We are glad to see that it is proposed to make the office of Superintendent of Public Printing an elective office on the part of Congress. We hope that Congress will elect a person who is a good printer, who will stay in Washington and attend to his business, and not hang around New York taverns and Tammany Hall, doing the dirty work of Andrew Johnson and the Democratic party.

The example of the President in affirming the unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill has been too generally followed by Southern courts. Judge Magruder of the Circuit Court at Annapolis has recently refused to admit negro testimony, and it is thought that this precedent will be adopted by the Courts generally. In contrast to this illegal ruling of Judge Magruder is the conviction of a white man of manslaughter, solely upon negro testimony in Mississippi. The apprenticeship system in Maryland appears to be but a new form of Slavery. Altogether, Mr. Johnson's policy has a pernicious influence on the State, and discourages its loyal citizens.

JOHN H. REAGAN was in 1859 chosen Representative in Congress from the Eastern District of Texas by the decisive vote of 20,665 to 3,541 for Judge W. B. Ochiltree, his able and eminent competitor. We can recall no instance in which so large a majority was given in a contested election for Congress. Judge Reagan was of course a Democrat, and plunged with his party into Secession. Jefferson Davis made him Postmaster-General, and he filled other high trusts under the Confederacy. On the collapse of the Rebellion, he was taken prisoner, and confined for months in Fort Warren, whence he was finally liberated on parole. He returned forthwith to his farm in Texas, telling his friends privately that he wished never again to quit it for public station. He told them, moreover, that he believed it every way advisable that the Blacks should be accorded the Right of Suffrage.

Judge Reagan, we now hear, has written and published a letter, advocating the complete enfranchisement of the Blacks. We rejoice that he has done so; because we are sure that he has put the matter on its true and everlasting foundation. He has not, we are confident, advocated Impartial Suffrage as something which the North demands and the South must ultimately concede, but has commended it as essentially right, wise, and beneficent—as a measure essential to the harmony, security and thrift of the South and of the entire Union. We feel sure that the more intelligent and substantial citizens of the late Slave States will hear and heed his well-weighted arguments, and that its dissemination will be

for toward effecting a speedy restoration of the Union which shall be at once complete and perpetual.

The report of a concentration of Fenians on the borders, we hope, untrue. From their own point of view such a threat would be useless, for they have not the force to attempt another invasion, and know by experience how promptly the President would aid the Canadian authorities. The request the Government has made for mercy to the prisoners, sustained by the emphatic appeal of the Vermont Legislature, would be embarrassed by any imprudent action of the Fenians, and we discredit all rumors of intended violence.

FORWARD! The history of our country, for the last six years, is a record of successive Democratic predictions steadily falsified by events. Since the pro-Slavery party fulfilled its own prophecy by inaugurating the Rebellion, it has never failed to anticipate and foresee exactly what did not come to pass.

It is proclaimed that any attempt of the Lincoln Administration to enforce the laws and maintain the authority of the Union in the South would provoke resistance and civil war in the North; but, when the time came for action, it did not dare to make good its promises.

It is insisted that the Slaveholders' Rebellion could never be put down; and that any attempt to subdue it must inevitably fail; yet the Rebellion has been utterly demolished by downright hard knocks.

It is declared, when McClellan was superseded, that we should have no more success till he was recalled to command; but he was not recalled, and our armies were led by others to decisive victory.

It is croaked in all our ears that the policy of Emancipation was the death-knell of the Union; but events proved it the Union's salvation.

It is declared that, if negroes were allowed to fight for the Union, White men would not; but they would and did, even when Blacks charged and fought beside them, as at Wagner, Helena and Port Hudson.

It is declared the War for the Union a failure, and on that ground demanded the People's votes; the People refused to give them, and fought out the War to a glorious issue.

It is warned our people that, if Lincoln were re-elected, the War would be interminable and disunion a fixed fact; yet Lincoln was re-elected and the War soon brought to an end.

It is sought to frighten our farmers with a prospect of endless conscriptions and a National Debt that would deprive their farms of all value if the Republicans were not ousted from power in '64; yet, though they were not ousted, conscription soon ceased and the Debt is being rapidly paid off without essentially reducing the value of farms in any local State.

And now this detected, exposed, false prophet comes before the People with a thousand falsified predictions burned into its forehead, and says: "Turn out the Republicans—vote them down—deprive them of power—or the Union will never be restored, and a new civil war will be inaugurated."

Who believes the croaking raven? Who cares for its selfish and delusory prognostications? Who does not know that it will have to make a civil war if there is to be one? Republican-Unionists! onward to the struggle and the victory!

NO BARTERING! There are several constituencies wherein our friends are asked to "swap off" their votes for Governor to help their candidates for Congress, under the plea that our State Ticket is sure of election, while a few extra votes may give us a Member of Congress.

Now we do certainly expect to elect Gov. Fenton by a handsome majority; but we are even more certain of a Republican-Union Congress; indeed, this is already secured. We cannot lose Congress; we might trade away our majority for Governor. The Republican who sells his vote for Governor on any terms is a traitor to Human Liberty. The Editor of THE TRIBUNE is a candidate for Congress in an adverse district; but he would not have Gov. Fenton lose a vote if he could thereby gain a laurel for himself. Friends in every district: work hard for our State Ticket, and do not sell a vote for Governor on any terms! Let us poll our own votes for our own candidates, and make no trades at the expense of our excellent State Ticket!

A PLEA FOR THE FENIANS. There are many reasons why the whole public of the North, without distinction of party, should unite in pleading for mercy to the Fenian prisoners now under sentence of death. The reasons are equally strong why this fraternal and generous appeal should be heard, even if that of the General Government could be prudently disregarded. The public of Canada, did they understand the true nature of the opportunity given to the late Fenian invasion, would doubtless discover more causes than one for this curious international breach, and be less likely to blame the people of the North than the President of the United States; less disposed to hang Fenians as they would common malefactors, than to denounce the treacherous blunder of policy which, having tacitly invited rash men to their peril, locked the doors upon them, and put the key in the hands of their enemies.

We held, and still hold, that the President of the United States was to blame. If he was superserviceable to Canada in helping the Fenians to defeat after they had invaded a friendly territory, he was equally superserviceable in aiding them to invade it. His Administration sold arms to the Fenians, well knowing their purchasers; but when, as it seemed, Mr. Johnson, by a tacit permission, had allowed them to use these arms, they were confiscated. Now the Government makes parade of its promise to restore them, but under conditions which render it equally absurd and dishonest. Nor will it be forgotten that in frequent speeches to Fenians at the White House, in the gratuities and surprising release of the Rebel Mitchell, and in the remarkable and constant omission of any word disavowing the Fenians from an enterprise which he must have known to be illegal and dangerous, Mr. Johnson gave aid and comfort to the very men he betrayed. But he did not betray them alone; he surrendered the honor of the North as basely as he delivered it to death at New-Orleans, when, after having permitted these men to invade a peaceful State, he took unusual means to have them hanged. The sentiment of the North, though much provoked by the failure of Great Britain to render its international obligations during our own war, did not counsel the invasion of its neighbor territory; but it maintained that, on our part, we were bound to no more than our own international obligations. Hence, when the President, having deliberately led on the Fenians to known ruin, hastily closed the trap on them to oblige their enemies, he shocked the public sense of consistency. A weak policy is always wrong at both ends and bad in the middle; and thus the President has failed to satisfy Irishmen, Americans, or Canadians.

The President and the Secretary of State are now making just amends to an abused public opinion, by urging upon the British Government a wisely-merciful and made consistent by the fact that a Government as great as our own has not condemned to death one of thousands of its enemies guilty of treason and rebellion—the worst offenses that can be committed against a nation. Great Britain, France, and more recently and earnestly the Pope of Rome, have sought opportunity to interpose every friendly office for the pardon of those offenders—among them the chief culprit, Jefferson Davis. That they remain unpunished is due to the mercy and magnanimity of the North, which in appealing for the few Fenian prisoners, has

show more than a parallel in forbearance and generosity. Can Canada imitate a better example?

We have great hope that the counsel of our Government, backed by the general sentiment of the Union, will be heard in the friendliest spirit, and that the condemned prisoners will be saved from the uselessness of a punishment in most cases out of proportion to their real offense. Canada should give every heed to the voice which asks this favor in the interest of peace and, in a certain sense, of justice; for it is the voice of a great nation which has something on its side to forgive that its British neighbors might well afford to have blotted out. The British Government in Canada has more to gain by the pardon of those men than by their death, and surely could afford, in the interest of the future, to be as magnanimous as the mother country, which pardoned its last actual rebel. The example of mercy will help to cancel many an old score, both here and across the water. It will be a good assurance that Canada will not be invaded again, and it will be a bond of good will between the strength of the Union and the weakness of its neighbor. Therefore, whatever the Fenians advertise to do in any quarter of the British realm, we hold it to be a measure of the highest policy on the part of Great Britain, and especially of Canada, to mercifully forbear. The opinion of the world will applaud the act; and what is more directly to the purpose, the dominant and intelligent sentiment of the United States will be grateful for it.

THE NEW COMPLICATION BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA. The relations between Prussia and Austria have, in spite of the conclusion of peace, remained of the most unfriendly nature. Some weeks ago, when a difficulty arose between the Prussian Government and the House of Deputies on account of a loan of sixty millions proposed by the former, Count Bismarck very distinctly intimated that the dispositions of the Austrian Government might soon bring on another war. The official and semi-official press of Prussia has ever since spoken of the relations of the two courts in the same manner. They have, in particular, remonstrated in very emphatic language against the intention ascribed to the Austrian Emperor of appointing the former Saxon Minister, Baron von Bunsen, one of the ablest and most determined opponents of the Prussian policy, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Austria.

Such a step could, of course, be looked upon by Prussia only as an intimation that Austria would make new efforts to retain and to strengthen its position as a German Power. If, as a recent Cable telegram stated, Baron von Bunsen has received the appointment, in spite of all the Prussian remonstrances, it is very plain why the relations of the two Governments, as a Cable dispatch of the day before yesterday stated, should assume a very menacing character.

But Austria has not fallen out with Prussia alone. For some time the Austrian Government has visibly catered to the national aspirations of the Poles; so much so, that the Polish subjects of Prussia and Prussia have begun to talk of a reunion of all the former Polish territory as a part of the Austrian Empire.

These steps, of course, have been received with marked displeasure in St. Petersburg. More recently, the appointment of Count Goluchowski as Governor-General of Galicia, has greatly added to the dissatisfaction of Russia. Galicia is generally regarded as the Polish Crown-land of Austria; but in fact, the majority of the inhabitants are not Poles, but Ruthenians, a Slavonic tribe, more akin to the Russians than to the Poles. Hitherto the Poles have been in every respect the predominant race, but of late the Ruthenians have begun to cultivate more zealously their national literature, establish schools, and in every respect assert their claims to a nationality distinct from the Poles. These endeavors find an enthusiastic sympathy in Russia, which treats the Ruthenians as real Russians, who, in the course of time, it is expected, will be absorbed by Russia. Count Goluchowski, whom the Austrian Government has appointed Governor of the whole Crown-land, is an enthusiastic Pole, and therefore greatly disliked by Ruthenians and Russians. The attitude of Russia toward Austria has thus likewise become unfriendly, and the circumstance that the only territory which possibly could indemnify Austria for its losses during the last year is to be found in Turkey, by no means calculated to establish or to restore a kind feeling between the two Powers. There is, therefore, a great significance in the Cable dispatch, in its issue yesterday, that Russia is thought not to be opposed to a further disintegration of Austria.

If Austria should use the utmost care not to offend in anything the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg, it would be extremely difficult to live at permanent peace with either. The Prussian Government will never cease to seek for a suitable opportunity to gain the German Provinces, and Russia will ever be anxious to prevent the consolidation of a West-Slavic Empire and the advance of a competitor in the East. At home there is nothing that would point to a closer union between the divergent nationalities, while, on the other hand, the separate tendencies of the Germans, Hungarians, Slovaks and Roumanians are steadily and rapidly growing. Thus the opinion is everywhere gaining ground that a further disintegration of the Austrian Empire cannot be remote, and that it may possibly be very near.

SCANDAL. If there is one office for which we should like to see the pillory re-established—with accessory ear-splitting and scourging with whips—it is the publication of scandals on the private lives of public men. There is a class of creatures who delight in inventing the most infamous calumnies. Because a man attains high station, he is made the mark of the most vindictive and persistent assaults. In some cases the motive is a desire to gratify a prurient fancy. In others, to compel the payment of money by way of blackmail. Our poor human nature rather tends to believe much of what is bad of man, and a base whisper often becomes an accepted and widely-circulated lie.

The latest and most brutal exhibition of this is a scandal we have seen drifting through the newspapers in reference to Mr. Senator Sprague of Rhode Island. The nature of it we shall not reproduce. It is printed at a time when Mr. Sprague is absent from America with his family. It was originally sent from Washington to a Democratic paper in the West, and has been printed by leading Democratic papers in the East. Mr. Sprague seems to be a favorite object of detraction. He was the first Governor of a Northern State with Conservative sympathies to approve the war. He entered the service, raised regiments, served with much gallantry and success, and was chosen to the Senate from Rhode Island as the reward of his services. He has been as true to the country since peace as he was during war, and while not a conspicuous or noisy Senator, votes always right. There are few of our public men who have invited calumny less than Senator Sprague, who have borne honors with more modesty and worth. As we have said, few have been more peculiarly and offensively assailed.

This we say for Senator Sprague, who is not here to speak for himself. It would be well if he made such an example of those who libeled him and his family that the business of libeling would be abandoned. If one or two of the prurient creatures were sent to jail for a term of years, it would have a wholesome effect.

The Hon. WILLIAM A. DABING is now the only candidate for Congress in the IXth (up-town) District opposed to Fernando Wood. Mr. Darling's friends are numerous, earnest, and confident of success. They hold a meeting this evening at Kool's Terrace Garden, corner of Third-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st., at which Mr. Darling will speak.

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Major-Gen. CLAYTON B. FISK, formerly commanding in Tennessee, a soldier of valor and fidelity during the war, and after the war an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau—who was removed by President Johnson for refusing to follow that notorious but "lame" individual into the camp of the enemy, has become a resident of New-York City, having accepted the position of Vice-President of the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

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bridge, and Mr. Darling, will be among the speakers. Let the Republicans of that District turn out in their strength! There are many more of them than ever yet voted there.

The World, noticing the fact that property at New-Orleans has largely appreciated in value by reason of the influx of Northern capital and population, civilly inquires:

"Will Mr. Greeley go down South and make 'that speech,' safe and unimpaired as he may, or will he keep on doing business at the North as a coward and a cowardly knave?"

Answer.—Mr. Greeley has no desire to speak in New-Orleans but in advocacy of Impartial Suffrage and uniform Civil Rights; and it was awfully for so speaking in New-Orleans that Dr. Dostie was murdered. The Rev. Mr. Horton was butchered there for only praying in the same cause. Scores of others were shot or stabbed on suspicion that they were in favor of Impartial Suffrage—their color being in many cases the only ground of such suspicion. The Police of New-Orleans were the chief murderers; her Mayor presided over the slaughter. If The World had only printed, as we did, all the official documents exposing this infernal carnage, its readers would know why we cannot trust the assurances of its Southern brethren. Their tender mercies are cruel.

The one thing which condoned much with the people the humiliating error of Andrew Johnson's inauguration-day speech was his boast that he was a plebeian, and the pride with which he held up to the representatives of the monarchies of Europe his cognizance of the goose and shears. What a reeling round the circle! But a year and a half have gone by, and he publishes an argument through his Interior Secretary Browning to prove that governmental powers are dangerous only when they exercise them directly responsible to the people—that the only danger Constitutional liberty in the United States need apprehend is from the freshly-elected representatives of the people assembled in Congress! It is, indeed, high time that the people made themselves heard. To the polls, all of you, on the 6th of November! You have your nation to save.

"Reconstruction under the Constitution as it is," clamor the Rebel-Confederates. Before the war, the whites in the South voted for three-fifths of their negroes. Now, under "the Constitution as it is," they would vote for five-fifths—for the whole of them. They ask for a premium upon treason and rebellion! Under the Constitution before the war, the Rebels, favored by Slavery, paid three-fifths of the taxes. But the slaves having become citizens for the purpose of taxation, their taxes are assessed on themselves and the former masters have shuffled off the three-fifths. "Reconstructed" by Andrew Johnson, the Rebels would gain 40 per cent. in representation and get rid of 60 per cent. of taxation! Surely the voters of the North and West will stand no such "representation without taxation." They will demand the Constitutional Amendment.

Every dollar of the Internal Revenue tax paid by the North and West is a load upon the industry and resources of loyal men, imposed by Rebels. The Rebels themselves surely should lighten this load by bearing their proportion of the expenses of the war. Johnson, when placed in office by Booth, found the Rebel States under a law of Congress justly putting on them the necessity of bearing that proportion. The Government taxes were being collected in the South. Johnson issued an order that their collection should be stopped. With imperial usurpation, he has released the South from taxation, and overthrown a law of the land, and defied the authority of the People's Congress.

Andrew Johnson has exorcised the appointing power solely to break down a higher and coordinate branch of the Government, to deprive it of its rightful authority, and to nullify the will of the people which it was elected to represent. This high crime and misdemeanor is approved by every Copperhead running for office, either State or Federal, and will be sustained by every candidate elected to Congress on the "bread-and-butter" ticket. The unchecked use of this appointing power, in defiance of the will of the Senate, would change the form of our Government from popular to autocratic.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a foreign war, to save the Administration of Andrew Johnson from ruin and ultimate infamy. Maximilian's return to Europe for domestic reasons, and the voluntary withdrawal of the French troops, have made the eleventh-hour energy of our foreign policy in the case of Mexico so cheap and ridiculous that a solid and enduring fight, say with England, is immediately wanted, to band the nation together in support of the Government and give success to "My Policy." No proposals to submit the Alabama and Shenandoah spoliation claims to arbitration will be listened to. Apply at the White House.

"Radicalism," accepted and proudly worn name of reproach, is daily becoming more radical. The People are ahead of Congress. Audiences are beyond their speakers. The full representation of the popular feeling will make the remaining labors of the XXXIXth Congress speedy and easy for the extrication of the country from the embarrassments and dangers into which Andrew Johnson has treacherously led it.

Here is to the man that drew the trigger. That shot the man who freed the negro.

PERSONAL.—If the author of the above toast, given at a dinner-table in New-Orleans, is in want of an office, and will apply at the White House in Washington, he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Hephworth Dixon, the well-known Editor of The London Athenaeum, and biographer of Lord Beaconsfield, William Pitt, leaves for home by the South this morning. Mr. Dixon has devoted the last four months to a tour through the Northern States, a portion of the South, and as far west as Utah, where he spent several weeks in studying Mormon faith and practice. He visited the James River, Plymouth Rock and other localities of interest in our early history. He has also been studying the sentiment among our publishers, authors and journalists upon the question of cooperating in a fresh movement for its adoption. Upon reaching home Mr. Dixon will immediately issue in two small volumes a work entitled, "The New America," recording his observations of social and political life in the United States; devoting particular attention to those peculiar and curious religious organizations among us of which little is known by the general public either in Europe or America. He has been greatly pleased with his tour, and his observations will doubtless be entertaining and valuable.

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the Hoffman Mass Meeting last night. His offense was distributing pamphlet copies of "The United States at account with the Rebellion"—issued by the Union League. The Copperheads could no otherwise answer the pamphlet.

WASHINGTON. Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1866. THE PUBLIC PRINTING—THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEBTS—AND MR. CHANDLER—THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. Cornelius Wandell, Superintendent of Public Printing under Buchanan and Johnson, is now in New-York, engineering some private political business of the President's. Meanwhile, the business of the public printing has been neglected. It has been hitherto, to the benefit of Presidential schemes and individual axes. This, though no news to Congress, no doubt adds the heaviest straw to its determination to make the office of Public Printer an elective one, not to be conferred by the President as a convenient sinecure for a tool of any sort, but by the vote of Congress. It is believed that one of the first local duties of Congress at its next session will be the choice of a Public Printer; and if the office is given to Mr. Duffee, as it probably will, rest assured it will be intelligently managed, and not neglected for the pot-house.

The Democrats of New-Hampshire, anxious to testify to Mr. Johnson's desire for the removal of Assistant Secretary Chandler, are circulating a petition for that purpose in his native State. Four thousand signatures were obtained the first week, so say the chief movers in the matter here.

The Military Commission convened at Raleigh, N. C., several months ago to try civilians charged with offenses against the United States Government by the President's Executive Order, has been adjourned for the last two months awaiting the arrival of witnesses. Orders were issued to-day for the Court to proceed next Wednesday with such cases as they could try, and as far as in them lay.

Secretary Seward determined to-day to carry the remains of his daughter at once to the family burying ground at Auburn. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 10 o'clock, at the most solemn and appropriate hour. At 6:30 p. m. the family will leave for the North.

Thomas Pittman, Esq., of the District of Columbia, recently appointed Consul at the Island of St. Helena, left Washington to-day, to take passage for Liverpool en route to his post.

The President has directed the issue of a warrant for the pardon of Erasmus O. Parker, who was convicted at the October term of 1862 of the United States Circuit Court of Massachusetts, of receiving and concealing money, known to have been stolen, and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

There have been several cases of Asiatic cholera during the past week in the city of New-York. It is a disease, a claim agent, who, it is said, contracted the disease in New-York, and was attacked with the premonitory symptoms shortly after his arrival here from that city on Saturday.

Chief-Justice Chase, Carter, and other gentlemen of this city have this day sent a letter to Prof. Agassiz asking him to deliver his lecture on Brazil in this city, the coming Winter.

James A. Morgan, Esq., of Ohio, has been appointed by Secretary Browning as Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau. Mr. Morgan has been Chief Examiner in the Pension Bureau for about four years.

THE FREEDMEN. NEGRO TESTIMONY REFUSED IN MARYLAND. BY VICTOR L. TRIMBLE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Gen. C. H. Howard, Bureau Commissioner for Maryland, has received the following report from a District Superintendent:

"On the opening of the Circuit Court at Annapolis, Judge Magruder delivered a charge to the Grand Jury in regard to their treatment of cases concerning Freedmen, and to see that they were afforded all the protection secured to them by existing State laws. He made no allusion to the Civil Rights bill, or to the competency of negro testimony. On the 34th instant a case came before him involving the rights of Freedmen to testify in a case before the Circuit Court. The defendant was a colored man, who refused to admit the negro testimony. This decision will have the effect to overrule the decision of the District Courts, and most of the Magistrates will act in accordance with this last decision. The Superintendent states he was summoned to testify in a case before the Circuit Court of the U. S. District Court at Baltimore on the 4th of September, and gave testimony against Judge Haywood of Prince Frederick, Calvert County, for refusing to take the deposition of a colored man, who had been refused to be made by parties who wish to recover children apprenticed illegally. Such cases as have come to my notice have been prepared, and writs of habeas corpus will issue in a few days. There have been no cases of outrage reported to me during the past month."

THE MARYLAND TROUBLE. GOV. SWANN DISCOMFITED BY ONE OF HIS OWN MEN.—THE BALLOT BOXES USED AT THE RECENT ELECTION THE SAME AS THOSE USED IN 1864.—TESTIMONY OF JUDGES OF ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—The investigation of charges against the Police Commissioners before Gov. SWANN, High Executive Court, of irresponsible powers and unlimited jurisdiction, was resumed to-day, when the hearing of testimony for the defense was commenced.

The Governor looked somewhat uneasy as he surveyed the large number of highly respectable witnesses present, prepared to invalidate and flatly contradict the mass of slanderous charges and irrelevant allegations produced by witnesses for the prosecution. As the examination of these witnesses proceeded the effect was quite noticeable. The Governor fairly quailed before it, and really looked, at times, as though he were on trial by the Police Board instead of sitting in judgment on them.

The counsel for the Commissioners had wisely summoned several parties who in times past had been familiar as participants in managing Ward politics, under the reign of Mayor Swann, now Governor. One of these parties, who acted as judge at a recent election, and whose character had been assailed, was brought on the stand. He admitted he had been a little rough in his time; he had served in the army under Burnside and Sherman, and was a thoroughly disreputable character. He had been in the Penitentiary. He claimed that he had always had a good reputation till he joined the Know-Nothing party during Gov. Swann's reign as Mayor of Baltimore.

He said, the witness glanced at His Excellency mischievously, remarking that he guessed His Excellency knew him. Here was a scene. Think of our dignified Governor being confronted with one of his old Ward worthies during the trial of the Police Commissioners! He had no choice but to allow the witness to go on, when his rough and ready character was exposed, and gave their opponents notice to leave the polls by piercing them with awls. Evidently the Governor was disconcerted, and the counsel for the Commissioners had done well to let him go with a very bitter cross-examination.

George W. Taylor, Secretary to the Police Board since 1864, testified to the close attention of the Commissioners to their duties in the case of the Police Board, and to the fact that at the recent election, about which so much clamor has been raised, were the same as used at every election since 1864; that boxes for rejected votes were sent to judges with rejected votes, were produced; 27 of such boxes were returned with rejected votes.

This testimony was fully corroborated by others, among them that of the Janitor of the Board, who has been connected with the Police Board since the first of the late Mayor's administration. He testified that the boxes for rejected votes were sent to judges with rejected votes, were produced; 27 of such boxes were returned